

hore to Rent.

Fishing Shore, at the mouth
or the next season, or long
rod Washington.

Jan. 15. 2awf

Property for Sale.

in four distinct lots or 10 acres of LAND, contain a quarter acre to two acres situated without the town, extending in a right line to Great-Hunting-Creek, Franklin, and Green, east and west on lots. Sound and further particulars by application to James Patton.

2awf

OR SALE, ED for one or more years; of the REAL ESTATE be- Pressley Carr Lane, lying in the town of Centreville, in

consists of the well known occupied by Mr. Adam M.

HOUSE now in the occu Daniel Harrington—and from a thousand acres of good land, at present in the posse W. Lane, and Mr. W. will be disposed of in sepi

re. that any person disposed of the above property will find and judge for themselves—a man is therefore unnecessary Lane would take a small

Negroes.

Harrison Fitzhugh.

Oct. 23. law

ROSPECTUS

OF ND CLARK'S TOUR

TO THE

IFIC OCEAN,

THROUGH

OF THE CONTINENT OF

NORTH AMERICA,

order of the Government of the

United States,

years 1804, 1805, and 1806.

will be prepared by Capt. Mer and will be divided into two

le comprised in three volumes containing at least seven hundred and will be printed on good paper, and

The several volumes in suc

put to press at as early peri

cations of the author will per

pare them for publication.

dition of the work has been

view to the accommodation of

of readers, and is here of

trong of the public in such

persons wishing to become sub

accord with themselves with

parts, or the entire work, as it

convenient to themselves.

as received by ROBERT GRAN

at this work, there will be pu

lished

WIS AND CLARK'S

OF NORTH AMERICA.

de 90 west, to the Pacific Ocean

en 36° and 52° north latitude

Marginal Notes. Dimens

eight inches by three feet

all their late discoveries, and

the continent heretofore the least

map will be compiled from the

extant, as well published as is

from the collective information

informed travellers through the

ons of that region, and corrected

of several hundred celestial obser

ations by Captain Lewis during his

convenience of subscribers, these

will be delivered at the most

commercial towns, and at the sea

ent of the respective states in

within the Union: no advance

or will payment be demanded as

every is made.

ce of the first, in two vol

lars, and that of the se

volume, eleven dollars, deliv

Price of the Map, ten dollars.

persons who may have sub

works, to lists which contain

prices for the same, and who

ied with the terms now propo

erty to withdraw their names

at any time prior to the 1st day

next.

M. J. LEWIS.

June 3. Aug. 7.

PRINTED DAILY BY

MUEL SNOWDEN,

For the Proprietor.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1808.

[No. 2075.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
at the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day—All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

PROFILES,

CUT AND FRAMED;

AND

PROFILE LIKENESS'S
DONE IN GOLD LEAF ON GLASS;
NEXT door to Mr. I. ROBIN'S STORE on
King-Street, nearly opposite the Indian
Queen Tavern.

df.

Broker's Office.

THE subscriber again tenders his service
to the public, and will at all times be ready
to make advances on deposits—or to procure
cash for good paper.—The strictest delicacy
and secrecy may be relied on.

A. LINDO, Broker.

Dec 23

FOR SALE,
A Negro Woman, a complete
House Servant.

Apply to

The Printer.

December 22.

TEN PIPES

Choice Cognac Brandy,
3 hds. West-India Rum,
10 qr. casks L. P. Teneriffe Wine,
16 casks Rice,
195 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,

For Sale by

Catlett and Flsk.

November 19.

WANTED
A middle aged woman, capable of managing
a house. To one of good character libe-

ral wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

Sept. 9.

TO RENT,
and possession given on the 14th of November
next,
The three story Brick House
on the corner of King and Columbia-streets,
now occupied by Mr. John Roberts.—For
terms apply to Col. GEORGE DENEALE, living
next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,
City of Washington, Oct. 20.

df

JAMES SANDERSON

Offers for sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
10 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
5 pipes Cognac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines,
Spiritous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Teneriffe
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hds. 3d proof Antigua rum
1 do. first quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
10 chests young hyson
10 do. hyson-skin
5 do. imperial

100 bags green coffee

150 kegs madder

50 do. ground ginger

30 do. raisins

1200 lbs. bacon, well cured

5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.

At all times he has the first quality flour for

family use on hand—with a number of other

articles—all of which he will sell low on fa-

ther terms.

M. J. LEWIS.

Aug. 7.

PRINTED DAILY BY

MUEL SNOWDEN,

For the Proprietor.

HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on-hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time.

Bryan Hampson.

December 30.

TO RENT,

The three story Dwelling-House, Bake-House, Flour-Shed and Out-Houses, belonging to Thomas Crandell, deceased, situated on Union-street, between King & Prince-streets—Also, a House, Stable and Out-House, together with the Lot adjoining, situated at the West End; For further particulars enquire of

Anthony Rhodes.

January 12.

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. Nichols, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

ALSO, TO RENT,

The House lately occupied by Mrs. Fitzgerald, situated on Water-street, having every convenience to accommodate a genteel family. Immediate possession may be had.—Apply as above.

January 12.

6m

Ten Thousand Dollars-worth OF GOODS FOR SALE.

Will be sold, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the first day of next February, in the town of DUMFRIES, at the store-house formerly occupied by Mr. JAMES MUSCHETT, deceased:

About 10,000 dollars worth of GOODS tolerably well assorted. The said goods will be laid off and sold in parcels of from forty to one hundred dollars amount in each parcel.

A credit of nine months will be given on one half of the purchase and fifteen months on the balance, the purchaser to give bond (to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid) and approved security before the goods are removed.

The sale of said goods will continue from day to day until the whole are sold.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the firms of JOHN M. MUSCHETT and Co. JAMES MUSCHETT, senior, and Co. and JOHN and CHARLES MUSCHETT and Co. are hereby notified and requested to come forward without delay and settle their respective accounts and pay off the same to the subscriber, who is fully authorised and empowered by JOHN M. MUSCHETT, the surviving partner in the aforesaid firms, to settle and receive all such debts; otherwise I shall be under the necessity of bringing suits against every person owing any thing to said firms immediately, who fails to comply with the foregoing request.

All those who have claims against said firms will please to forward them to me as soon as convenient.

John Linton,

Attorney in fact for JOHN M. MUSCHETT.

Dumfries,

Dec. 9, 1808

dts.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ELD from the town of Alexandria, on Christmas day,

A Negro Man named Ben,

Belonging to Mrs. Fendall; A SPARE in his form, with hollow eyes, short nose, head long and projecting behind, full high forehead, a small scar on one of his legs, supposed the left leg; he is somewhat timid, answers quickly when spoken to and sometimes stammers a little, by trade a gatherer, but he has been lately employed in Mr. Moore's sugar refinery in Alexandria, and it is probable can read and write. Had on and took with him a variety of clothing, which is well as his name, he will probably change. It is supposed he has taken the road to Baltimore. Ten Dollars will be given, if he is taken up in this neighborhood, or the above reward, if more than twenty miles from Alexandria.

Edmund I. Lee.

January 4.

AL

CONGRESS.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
FRIDAY, December 11.

DEBATE

On the bill from the Senate for making an appropriation for building an additional number of gun boats, for the protection of our ports and harbors.

[CONTINUED.]

(Mr. Ker's Speech concluded.)

He did not conceive that gun boats should be considered as incapable of rendering essential services, because they had not hitherto driven the British squadron out of the Chesapeake; for the measures taken by the executive had not warranted such a step. We are not at war, said he; when by the shameless impression of our seamen and other injuries, and when consummating her folly and wickedness by the attack on the Chesapeake, the English nation gave cause for war, we did not go to war. In his judgment, and he was reluctant to withhold praise where it was due, a much wiser course was taken; he meant the call upon that government for reparation before a resort was had to war. Had they gone to war on the spur of the occasion, they would have committed to the mercy of the British navy twenty millions of American property afloat on the ocean; it would have fallen a sacrifice to the superior naval force of our opponents. If honorable reparation be made, the course which had been pursued would have been wise: at all events, whether reparation were made or not, time had been given to our citizens to save a great portion of their property. A measure of immediate war would have brought bankruptcy on our cities, and ruin on our citizens: it was well for this reason to put the event off as long as possible; the longer it was put off, the better we should be prepared for it when it did arrive. There was no necessity for immediate precipitation; and measures had been wisely taken; and they now daily expected a minister from England for the purpose of offering the cup of peace: whether it would be such as the nation would drink of, he could not say. No measure had yet been taken by this government usually taken by nations in a state of war. He hoped the country would never again be caught in a state so perfectly defenceless, and at the mercy of the enemy, nor be caught napping at its post. Even contemning present peace, he considered every protective measure to be necessary demanded by the situation of the country: the building of ships of war or frigates could not be accomplished in the necessary time in case of immediate war; but he thought they would be driven by necessity to this means of defence whenever the exigency of the times required a strenuous defence.

An honorable gentleman had yesterday observed as one reason against this measure, that it would, if carried into operation to the proposed extent, prevent the adoption of another measure, on which the gentleman placed much reliance, arming the militia. Mr. K. was greatly in favor of this principle, and voted for it; he also wished it to be carried into effect as early as possible; he thought it would be wise and prudent to arm the militia; but when the question now presented itself, should our funds be exhausted by a general arming of our militia, neglecting to afford that protection so necessary to our ports and harbors, he should be strongly opposed to it, because the whole body of the militia would not be called into service at one time, and because by arming them now at the public expence, they would draw those sums of money from the treasury, which could, under present circumstances, be much more advantageously employed.

When he reflected on our expectation of no immediate rupture with a foreign power, on the situation of our most vulnerable points, and the danger to which they were now exposed, all conspired to influence him in his belief that the measure under consideration ought to be adopted. One other reason: gentlemen ardent for the protection and safety of the country, who expressed the greatest dislike to this mode of defence, had not pointed out any other, had offered no more eligible mode as a substitute. Because this did not meet entire approbation, were they to have no defense. If he could hear gentlemen of talents demonstrating how the same money could be expended with the same effect, in the same time and to the same object, he should listen with pleasure. He had, how-

ever, assigned his reasons for the vote he should give: during the discussion which had taken place on the bill, he had listened with great attention to arguments on both sides of the question; and looking with a single eye to the expediency of the measure, without considering from what quarter it emanated, he did think the bill ought to pass.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 19.

IMPORTANT.—By the ship Richard, Ridgeway, in 17 days from Tobago, the editor of the Oracle and Daily Advertiser, is put in possession of London papers of the 17th November, which contains the long-alked of and highly important order of the British court, calculated to counteract the effects of the blockading decree of the emperor of France. The first order, which from its bearing towards America is of the greatest consequence, we have given in full.

The second order (which we have not room to give this day) relaxes the navigation act passed in the time of Oliver Cromwell, which prohibits the importation into England of any article of foreign growth, except in British bottoms; now neutrals may import French commodities, or those of other hostile nations into England subject to such duties as have been previously laid by law, may be warehoused from neutral bottoms, but must be reported for re-exportation. Neutrals arriving in England from hostile ports, may clear for any friendly port, even if they contain the prohibited articles of sugar, coffee, wine, brandy, snuff and tobacco, they are exempt from seizure, and may be exported by license.

The third order specifies, that although France holds the sale of ships by a bill of lading to a neutral power to be illegal, in the case of England yet that in her own she protects her shipping from capture by transfers or pretended transfers, so neutrals: This order, therefore, only enacts to similar proceeding on the part of Great Britain, and declares all such sales, or pretended sales illegal, and the vessel liable to capture.

Another expedition to consist of seven regiments of British infantry and the greatest part of the German legions was fitting out at Portsmouth, the 7th, 8th, 22d and 34th second battalions; 50th, 60th, 51st battalions, and the 63d, were said to have received orders. The naval part was to consist of 12 sail of the line under admiral Keats. Dissensions still prevailed at Constantinople, and the new Grand Signor was threatened with the fate of his predecessor: he had evinced great firmness of character, and shewed no dismay at the commotions that surrounded him. A report was circulating at Gothenburg, that an armistice had been concluded between France and Sweden, but wanted confirmation. The Danes had begun to avenge themselves on the English and had made several captures of merchantmen.

It was said at Vienna, and remained uncontradicted for several days, that the Porte had made peace with England, and that Mr. Paget, the British minister, was again at Constantinople.

The apprehension of a rupture between Russia and England had subsided on the continent, as several British vessels that had stopped at Riga for orders, were informed that they might prosecute their voyage without any fear of detection or interruption.

A French flag of truce, was said to have arrived in the D. of W. in a schooner bearing the national flag. Stocks were affected. Consols and omnium which opened at 63 3/8 the latter at 11 1/4, were at the close of the market at 64, a 1/2.

The French government have declared, that no farther intercourse with England could on any account be permitted, and that even the sailing of the cartels between Morlaix and Plymouth would be prohibited.

Supplement to the London Gazette.

MONDAY, Nov. 16.
At the court, at the Queen's Palace, the 11th of Nov. 1807.

Present: the king's most excellent majesty in council.

WHEREAS certain orders, establishing an unprecedented system of warfare against this kingdom, and aimed especially at the destruction of its commerce and resources, were some time since, issued by the government of France, by which "the British islands were declared to be in a state of blockade," thereby subjecting to capture and condemnation all vessels, with their

charges, which should continue to trade with his majesty's dominions.

And whereas by the same order, "all trading in English merchandise is prohibited and every article of merchandise belonging to England, or coming from her colonies, or of her manufactures, declared lawful prizes."

And whereas the nations in alliance with France, and under her control were required to give, and have given, and do give effect to such orders.

And whereas his majesty's order of the 7th of January last has not answered the desired purpose, either of compelling the enemy to recall those orders, or of inducing neutral nations to interpose, with effect to obtain their revocation; but, on the contrary the same have been recently enforced with increased rigor.

And whereas his majesty under these circumstances finds himself compelled to take further measures for asserting and vindicating his just rights, and for supporting that maritime power which the exertions and valor of his people have under the blessings of Providence enabled him to establish and maintain; and the maintenance of which is no more essential to the safety and prosperity of his majesty's dominions, than it is to the protection of such states as still retain their independence and to the general intercourse and happiness of mankind.

His majesty therefore is pleased by and with the advice of his privy council to order and direct that all the ports and places of France and her allies, or of any other country at war with his majesty and all other ports or places in Europe, from which although not at war with his majesty, the British flag is excluded, and all other ports or places in the colonies belonging to his majesty's enemies, shall from henceforth be subject to the same restrictions in point of trade and navigation with the exceptions hereinafter mentioned, as if the same were actually blockaded by his majesty's naval forces, to the most strict and rigorous manner. And it is hereby further ordered and declared that all trade in articles which are of the produce or manufacture of the said countries or colonies shall be deemed and considered to be unlawful; and that every vessel trading from or to the said countries or colonies, together with all goods & merchandise on board, and all articles of the produce or manufacture of the said countries or colonies, shall be captured and condemned as prize to the captors.

But although his majesty would be fully justified, by the circumstances and considerations above recited, in establishing such a system of restrictions with respect to all the countries and colonies of his enemies, without exception or qualification; yet his majesty being nevertheless desirous not to submit neutrals to any greater inconvenience than is absolutely inseparable from the carrying into effect his majesty's just determination to counteract the designs of his enemies, and to avert upon his enemies themselves the consequences of their own violence and injustice; and being yet willing to hope that it may be possible (consistently with that object) still to allow neutrals the opportunity of furnishing themselves with colonial produce for their own consumption and supply; and even to leave open for the present, such trade with his majesty's enemies as shall be carried on directly with the ports of his majesty's dominions or of his allies, in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

His majesty is therefore pleased further to order, and it is hereby ordered, that nothing herein contained shall extend to subject to capture or condemnation any vessel, or the cargo of any vessel, belonging to any country not declared by this order to be subjected to the restrictions incident to a state of blockade, which shall have cleared out with such cargo from such port or place of the country to which she belongs, either in Europe or America, or from some free port in his majesty's colonies, under circumstances in which such trade from such free ports is permitted, direct to some port or place in the colonies of his majesty's enemies, or from those colonies direct to the country to which such vessel belongs, or to some free port in his majesty's colonies, in such cases and with such articles as may be lawful to import into such free ports; or to any vessel, or the cargo of any vessel belonging to any country not at war with his majesty, which shall have cleared out from some port or place in this kingdom, or from Gibraltar or Malta, under such regulations as his majesty may think fit to prescribe, or from any port belonging to his majesty's allies, and shall be proceeding thence from some port or place in this kingdom, or from Gibraltar or Malta, to the port specified in her clearance; nor to any vessel, or the cargo of any vessel belonging to any country, not at war with his majesty, which shall be coming from any port or place in Europe, which is declared by this order to be subject to the restrictions incident to a state of blockade, des-

igned to some port or place in Europe belonging to his majesty, and which shall be on a voyage direct thereto; but these exceptions are not to be understood as exempting from capture and confiscation any vessels or goods which shall be liable thereto, in respect of having entered or departed from any port or place actually blockaded by his majesty's squadrons of ships of war or for being enemy's property, or from any other cause than the contravention of this present order.

And the commanders of his majesty's ships of war and privateers and other vessels acting under his majesty's commission, shall be, and hereby are instructed to warn every vessel which shall have commenced her voyage prior to any notice of this order, that she shall be destined to any port of France, of the allies, or of any country at war with his majesty, or to any port or place from which the British flag as aforesaid is excluded, or to any colony belonging to his majesty's enemies, and which shall not have cleared out her voyage, and to proceed to a port or place in this kingdom or to Gibraltar or Malta; and any vessel which after having been so warned, or after a reasonable time shall have been afforded for the arrival of information of this his majesty's order at any port or place from which she sailed, or which, after having notice of this order, shall be found in the prosecution of any voyage contrary to the restrictions contained in this order shall be captured, and together with her cargo condemned as lawful prize to the captors.

And whereas countries not engaged in war have acquiesced in these orders of France, prohibiting all trade in any articles the produce or manufacture of his majesty's dominions, and the merchants of those countries have given countenance and effect to those prohibitions by accepting from persons styling themselves commercial agents of the enemy, resident at neutral ports, certain documents termed "certificates of origin," being certificates obtained at the report of shipment, declaring that the articles of the cargo are not of the produce or manufacture of his majesty's dominions or to that effect.

And whereas this expedient has been directed by France, and admitted to by such merchants as part of the new system of warfare directed against the trade of this kingdom, and as the most effectual instrument of accomplishing the same, and it is therefore essentially necessary to resist it.

His majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that if any vessel, after reasonable time shall have been afforded for receiving notice of this his majesty's order at the port or place from which such vessel shall have cleared out, shall be found carrying any such certificate or document as aforesaid, or any document referring to, or authenticating the same, such vessel shall be adjudged lawful prize to the captor, together with the goods laden therein, belonging to the person or persons by whom, or on whose behalf such document was put on board.

And the Right Hon. the Lord Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty and Courts of Vice Admiralty are to take the necessary measures therein, as to them shall respectively appertain.

W. FAWKNER.

FIFTY HOGSHEADS
Choice Jamaica Spirits,

FOR SALE BY

Catlett and Fisk.

January 14.

SALE BY AUCTION.
On WEDNESDAY next, the 27th of January, at 10 o'clock, at the

WASHINGTON TAVERN;
A Variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

On terms that will be made known at the time of sale.

Randolph Mott.

The Subscriber intending to close his business, requests all persons having claims against him, to bring them forward, and all those indebted to make immediate payment.

R. M.

Jan. 22.

The Proprietor of the *Alexandria Daily Advertiser*, will dispose of the Establishment on moderate terms—there are now nearly six hundred Subscribers and the List increasing.—To a Person of industry and Talents for conducting a Newspaper, this would be a desirable Situation. Circumstances beyond his Control render it necessary to make Sale, it will therefore be sold a great Bargain if applicable on be made soon.

MASTER AND
Since the appearance
of this article, the people
have gone a step further, and
the petition of a power
under the table.

From the Connecticut
It is a matter of curi-
osity to the progress of
the present ruling party
originally set himself up
the people. His followers
learned the trade, and
friends of the people. They
went forward rapidly, for
their friends, and as soon
as they got possession of the go-
vernment, to secure themselves in
let themselves down a step
of the servants of the people.
business; and although
tured to ridicule, the hypo-
theses of those servants of the
they laughed at the folly
suffering themselves to be
ly; yet the people were
that the laws were m-
vants, and that themselves
verned and who paid them
them were really the mas-
nation has been swallow-
of the people of the U. S.

It is worth a few minutes
see how the plan of plac-
most and masters bene-
would not, however, have
that I expect to convince
that he is not a master, or
dent, senators and repre-
gress, are not his servants
to furnish a few facts, which
will help to stop the mouth
fellow, who undertakes to
peaceable federal neighbor-
upon it, that the people are
their governors are their se-

In Great Britain, that con-
governed by kings, lords, and
where of course the pa-
mers, it has been declared
that it is a right which belongs
of that kingdom to petition
is actually so—this right was
granted in the reign of
Mary. Now the right of
not only the right to off-
but also to have it heard. This
has always been considered
existing in this free country
secret was discovered that our
servants. But since the
has gone from the federalists
of those who glory in being
people, one would think it
doubted that the masters had
least to petition their serv-
the fact? A few weeks since,
of the merchants of Phil-
pended a petition to their
house of representatives, at-
aying them to repeal a cer-
tified the non-importation
old!—we have an excellent
high life below stairs—
servants refuse to permit the
ir masters to go to a com-
munity of people—what
ants have you here? " Set
horseback, and he will ride to
the proverb. Your ser-
tional kitchen have grown
out! " O but," say these
the petition was not respec-
tive masters come cap in hand
you are servants, you ought to
ask them to do their
that your masters do not
begging command you.

To what a state of degradation
country be reduced, when the
viz. the sovereign people, are
humbly to ask favors of their
APPEALS.
In Common Council, 16th J-

THAT the Council will sit a-

ncil-Chamber, from the hour

on their assessment will at-

JAMES M. M-RE

January 18.

RAILS WANTED.

The Subscriber wishes

about two thousand Ches-

12, to be delivered at his farm

J. H. H.

place in Europe below, and which shall be on board as exempting from any vessel or goods there, in respect of parted from any port or added by his majesty's war or for being engaged in this present order. Orders of his majesty's vateers and other vessels' esty's commission, shall be instructed to warn every port of France, any country at war with any port or place from aforesaid is excluded, oneing to his majesty's shall not have cleared out oceed to a port or place Gibraltar or Malta; and having been so warn- tle time shall have been of information of this any port or place from which, after having notice in the prosecution or shall be captured, and go condemned as lawli

ties not engaged in war, orders of France, pro- articles the produce of majesty's dominions, those countries have effect to those prohibiting persons styling themselves of the enemy, certain documents termin- g, being certificates of shipment, declaring cargo are not of the e of his majesty's do- dient has been directed to by such merchants em of warfare directed is kingdom, and as the ment of accomplishing before essentially nec-

vere pleased, by & with Council, to order, and that if any vessel, after have been afforded for his majesty's order at which such vessel shall be found carrying any ment as aforesaid, or to, or authenticating shall be adjudged lawfull, with the goods to the person or per- whose behalf such do- d. The Lord Commissioners of the Treasury, His Majesty's State, the Lords Com- munity, and the Judges Admiralty and Courts of take the necessary mea- em shall respectively

W. FAWKNER.

GSHEADS
rica Spirits,

atlett and Fisk.

AUCTION.

ext, the 27th Jan-
k, at the
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made known at the

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a Newspaper,
desirable Situa-
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ain if applicati-

MASTER AND SERVANT.
Since the appearance of the following witty article, the people's servants have gone a step further, and proposed to throw the petition of a powerful sovereign state under the table.

From the Connecticut Courant.

It is a matter of curious speculation to attend to the progress of the politicians of the present ruling party. Mr. Jefferson originally set himself up as the friend of the people. His followers immediately learned the trade, and they all became friends of the people. This little helped them forward rapidly, for the people love their friends, and as soon as they had gained possession of the government, in order to secure themselves in their places, they let themselves down a step lower into the level of humiliation, and called themselves the servants of the people. This settled the business; and although the federalists ventured to ridicule, the hypocritical pretences of those servants of the people; though they laughed at the folly of the people for suffering themselves to be cheated so easily; yet the people were sojourned in the belief, that the laws were made by their servants, and that themselves who were governed and who paid those who governed them were really the masters. This silly notion has been swallowed by a majority of the people of the U. S.

It is worth a few minutes attention to see how the plan of placing servant uppermost and masters beneath operates. I would not, however, have it understood, that I expect to convince one democrat, that he is not a master, or that the president, senators and representatives in congress, are not his servants. I only mean to furnish a few facts, which once in a while will help to stop the mouth of some noisy fellow, who undertakes to put down his peaceable federal neighbor, by insisting upon it, that the people are masters, and their governors are their servants.

In Great Britain, that country which is governed by kings, lords and commons, and where of course the people cannot be masters, it has been declared by a statute, that it is a right which belongs to the subjects of that kingdom to petition parliament. It is actually so—this right was declared by a statute passed in the reign of William & Mary. Now the right of petitioning implies not only the right to offer the petition, but also to have it heard. This same right has always been considered by federalists as existing in this free country before the secret was discovered that our rulers are our servants. But since the government has gone from the federalists into the hands of those who glory in being servants of the people, one would think it could not be doubted that the masters had a right at least to petition their servants. What is the fact? A few weeks since, a large number of the merchants of Philadelphia forwarded a petition to their servants, the house of representatives, at Washington, praying them to repeal a certain silly law, called the non-importation law, and behold!—we have an excellent specimen of "high life below stairs"—these same servants refuse to permit the petition of their masters to go to a committee, and scarcely will permit it to lie on their table!!! Gentlemen people—what sort of servants have you here? "Set a beggar on horseback, and he will ride to the devil," says the proverb. Your servants in your national kitchen have grown saucy—they won't even let their masters ask favors of them! "O but," say these kitchen gentry the petition was not respectful." Ah! must masters come cap in hand to their servants to ask them to do their duty? If you are servants, you ought to thank your masters that your masters do not instead of begging command you.

To what a state of degradation must that country be reduced, when the masters of, viz the sovereign people, are not allowed humbly to ask favors of their servants?

APPEALS.
In Common Council, 16th Jan. 1808.
ORDERED,
THAT the Council will sit as a Court of Appeals, on Saturday, the 30th instant, at the Council-Chamber, from the hour of 10 to 2 o'clock, where all persons having appeals to make on their assessment will attend, or otherwise be excluded from a hearing.
JAMES M. M'REA, c. e.
January 18.

RAILS WANTED.
The Subscriber wishes to purchase about two thousand Chestnut or Oak RAILS, to be delivered at his farm on Came-

J. H. HOOE,
2aw.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23.

The ship Resolution, Brown, in 55 days from Liverpool, arrived at Boston on the 10th instant. She brings nothing later than before received except the following extracts of letters:

Extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile house at Liverpool, to their correspondent in Boston, dated November 16.

"In confirmation of what we wrote you on the 13th, regarding a proclamation for general blockade—Notice is given in the GAZETTE received here this morning, that said proclamation will appear in a Supplementary Gazette, to be published in London this day."

This letter appears to remove all doubt that the proclamation has been determined on. The following letter is different, but merely states an opinion on this point, while the above asserts a fact. Some accident might prevent the Gazette from falling into the hands of the writer of the following letter:

Extract of another letter, from an American gentleman at Liverpool, to a merchant in Boston, dated Nov. 16.

"My anxiety to hear from you daily increases. I wish to know what is to be the state of affairs between Great Britain and America: for you will please to observe, it is to the U. S. that information, as regards peace or war, is to be looked for. England will almost yield any thing which can in reason be required of her. France might, indeed, be offended by an adjustment; but when you were doing only what you had a right to do, you would not regard that. Our papers (government ones) will help to stop the mouth of some noisy fellow, who undertakes to put down his peaceable federal neighbor, by insisting upon it, that the people are masters, and their governors are their servants."

A Mr. J. Hunt, sometime past, established a Duck Manufactory at Lexington, in Kentucky; it has latterly been employed in spinning and weaving Cotton Bagging. It produces annually from 30,000 to 40,000 yards of Bagging, which finds a ready sale at Natchez, Nashville and New-Orleans.

Unless the dignity and interests of the nation are but secondary objects, when weighed against the convenience or safety of certain individuals, the accumulated mass of evidence, which has been adduced to congress, respecting the Spanish conspiracy to subvert the sovereignty of the U. S. must be productive of far more important results than military courts of enquiry.

Is there an individual in the country, who, having perused the statement delivered, upon oath, by the honorable Mr. Clark, in the house of representatives, and being informed that this respectable gentleman had long since offered to make communications of similar import to the president, Mr. Jefferson, and to the secretary of state, Mr. Madison, and that they had turned a deaf ear to this most important intimation; is there, we ask again, a person who will say that the conduct of both these officers, in this regard, ought not to be most scrupulously examined and investigated.

If any thing be wanting to establish conviction on this head, let the people of the U. S. advert to the declaration made by Mr. Rowan, who, in his place as member of congress, said that he had, as secretary of the state of Kentucky, transmitted to the president of the U. S. the legislative proceedings of that state, embracing the deposition of judge Ianes, that he, Mr. Ianes, had concealed the propositions, made to him on the part of Spain, for a series of years, from the government of the U. S. and let it be impressed on the mind of every citizen that Thomas Jefferson, president of the U. S. has never communicated to congress, a single syllable of these proceedings.

We repeat, that if due and high official attention had been given to this subject, all the alarm, expence and indignity, which the U. S. have suffered from Spain, and her agents, foreign and domestic, would have been averted.

[Phil Reg.

Conundrum.—Why is the Embargo like a pig in the water?

Because it cuts its own throat.

Conundrum.—Why is the Embargo like an old musket?

Because old muskets so contrive it, as quite to miss the mark they aim at, And though well aim'd at duck or plover, Bear wide, and kick their owner over.

McFEEAL,

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, January 5.

DEBATE

On the resolution for requesting the president to cause an enquiry to be made into the conduct of general Wilkinson.

MR. MILNICK left great doubts as to the propriety of proceeding on the resolution itself, and still greater of referring it, as was proposed, with power to send for persons and papers. If they were about to try general Wilkinson, if he was to be brought to the bar of the house, and his guilt or innocence was to be there determined, Mr. M. should be willing to appoint a committee to send for persons, papers, &c. to act as a grand jury & enquire whether there were a sufficient degree of guilt to warrant a trial. But as he believed the house had no right to call general Wilkinson before them, he had no idea of proceeding in this way to collect evidence when they had no authority to act upon it. It had been said that a military court of enquiry had been called; Mr. M. had heard himself, and had reason to believe the information was correct, that an enquiry had been asked for and ordered. If so, was it proper that the house should go into the subject? Was it right, when a court of enquiry was called, when every evidence would be sought for on this and every other charge brought before the court, that the house should endeavor in an exparte manner to ascertain the guilt or innocence of any person about to be tried by the proper tribunal? It was extremely improper to go into any enquiry on the subject. If, when the gentleman from Virginia brought his resolution forward, he had laid the papers he had read on the table, he should have had no hesitation in voting that they should be transmitted to the executive, and should have voted for a motion to that effect, because he believed that when any information came before the house with respect to the conduct of any officer, it should be laid before the proper authority. But a positive declaration of the house that inquest ought to be held on the conduct of any officer would convey to the public mind and to the court a strong impression of his guilt; and this would be giving an undue influence in an enquiry.

Believing that it would be improper in the house to investigate the subject, or to influence an enquiry by virtually saying that they believed gen. W. to be guilty, he hoped the present motion would be agreed to, and afterwards that they would decide against the reference. He had no hesitation in saying it would be improper to constitute any committee or court of enquiry on this subject, and under this impression should vote.

MR. GARDINIER was somewhat surprised at the opposition which the motion he had made had met with, and was also surprised that the propriety of pursuing the course which he had recommended, (to appoint a committee of investigation) had not struck gentlemen more forcibly than it had. He was therefore reduced to the necessity of stating the reasons which induced him to make the motion, and which now compelled him to persist in it. The charge brought against gen. Wilkinson was calculated not only to occupy the attention of the house, but of the whole American people. Whether they considered that he was an officer no less than commander in chief of the army of the United States—whether they consider that department of government by which he had hitherto been protected and cherished no less than the executive—whether they considered that this charge was no less than against a general or commander in chief for bargaining and selling himself, his army and his country to a foreign or a hostile power—whether they considered the time when this accusation was brought forward, a time when the destiny of the nation, its slavery on one hand and its liberty on the other, depended not on the capacity alone, but dreadful to say, on the fidelity of the commander in chief—when they considered to whom this charge was submitted, to the grand inquest of the nation that body whose duty it was to watch with

unceasing vigilance the safety of the commonwealth, to use the language of an ancient writer, *ne quid Res publica detrimenti Capiat*—in whatever view they considered its decision assuredly requires all the wisdom, all the patriotism, and he would add all the independence of this body.

The original resolution of the gentleman from Virginia had been met at its threshold by an objection, the more surprising as it proceeded from those who had hitherto affected an exclusive and almost hysterical

jealousy of executive power; to his mind an objection more to be execrated, as it struck at the very root of republican government: as it were to deprive those of instituting an enquiry into the conduct of an officer, who possessed the right of impeaching the president himself who appointed that officer. The lesser power was included in the greater. If they had power over the master of gen. Wilkinson, if they were master over the superior, they were master of the servant also. He could never reprobate in terms of sufficient abhorrence the position assumed that this House was the only body which could not lay a request before the President. When he had seen the president of the U. S. beingly receiving addresses from the legislatures of different states (he could not say with smiles) requesting him to extend this paternal and affectionate care over the country for another constitutional period from bodies who had no constitutional power to make this request, he could not believe that the President would show less attention to a request from this body than he had shewn a disposition to do to o. quest from the legislatures of particular states.

[Speech to be continued.]

Extract from the EMERALD.

AN Olive-Branch of old was sent,
The token mild of Peace,
And emblematic of consent
That all dispute should cease.

Our Council with unreas'ning hand

The Insect Furies grasp,

And send to Britain's haughty land,

The "Hornet" and the "Wasp."

But mark, how Britain's great designs;

These little-arts oppose!

Unfeared still, she still inclines

To Peace, and sends a "ROSE!"

Unstung, the Lion greatly smiles

And urges gen'rous truce;

But France our Statesmen's heads beguile,

And Statesmen Peace refuse.

Meanwhile unhappy conflicts raise

Internal discontent,

And wisely chosen to appease,

The fierce "Revenge" is sent.

O may that peace by Heaven be doomed

These rising states to adorn,

Like that Fair Paradise where bloom'd

The Rose without a Thorn.

The Northern Mail had not arrived when this paper was put to Press.

Made of Superfine Burr Flour.

	CENTS.
The 3 pound loaf to be sold for	30
4 pound loaf	15
2 pound loaf	7½
1 pound loaf	4

JOHN LONGDEN,

Clerk of the Market.

January 23.

WANTS FREIGHT,

The Schooner

CATHERINE,

George Riley, Master,

AT HARTSHORNE'S WHARF,

Bound for

NEW-YORK;

Wants about 250 barrels on freight at 50 Cents per barrel.

Apply to

Mordecai Miller.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

1000 pair of Womens Morocco and

Leather Shoes—

Jan 23.

66t.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

STOLEN,

From my Waggon at Thomas Bagget's on the New Turnpike Road, on Friday night the 8th inst.

A BAY HORSE;

He was blind of the left eye, and was much worn with the gears, as he has been used to the waggon, he is about 15 hands high, trots very well and is an excellent waggon horse; he was in very good order when he was taken.

Whoever takes up said horse and secures him, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expences.

Adam Little,

Living in Frederick county, one mile

from Hamilton's mill, near Winchester.

January 23.

eo3t*

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman, a complete House Servant.

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, justly celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's Patent Family Medicine Store*, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative.
Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence in warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthma, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the pernicious bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaster.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 18.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.

Of the great efficacy of the *Patent and Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I had taken one half of it. I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia.

From *Luther Martin*, Esq. late Attorney-general of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords immediate relief, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly innocent, warranted not to contain a particle of mercury or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES.

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molther and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of shewing the mild yet powerful qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe gripping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet.

The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance, expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

Also, The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common laconic remark however is too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleet, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasing effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and

will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbins, Esq. Mrs. Macubbins, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker.

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

TO RENT,

A convenient two story Dwelling House and Store, situate on the corner of King and Pitt-streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay. Apply to

Eliza Wilson, or
Robert I. Taylor.

January 12.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete. He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms.

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto, Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong.

Best green Coffee, Chocolate, of a superior quality

Madeira, Busellos, Sherry, Lisboa, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine old Port.

WINE S.

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy, Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use, Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum, Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky, Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar, Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, rice, and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt, and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, florant indigo, alum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best English and country made gunpowder, sugars and smoking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixie's best ditto, wrapping paper, don't-hu's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

PRINTED DAILY BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN,

Over the Proprietor.

GREAT BARGAINS.

INTENDING to remove to the state of Tennessee as soon as possible, I wish to dispose of the following valuable and increasing property upon few terms, which property I inherited from my ancestors, who have had a legal title to the same for upwards of one hundred years.

One tract well known by the name of ABINGDON, being on the Potowmack river between Alexandria and George Town, and nearly opposite the city of Washington, beautifully situated, containing about Four hundred acres, now leased to the Mr. Wises for three hundred and sixty dollars per annum with other stipulations contained in the lease.

One other tract contiguous to the first, leased to William Fraser for forty dollars per annum, containing about six acres.

One other tract containing ten acres of bottom land, adjoining the Four Mile Mill.

One other tract contiguous to the Abingdon estate, and within two and a half miles of George-Town, containing 725 acres. The greatest part of this land is heavily covered with red and white Oak.

A L S O,

Three thousand acres on the Scioto River, in the state of Ohio.

This tract descended to me from my uncle George D. Alexander, being one moiety of the land he was entitled to for his military services during the revolutionary war. All the title papers with the wills under which I am entitled to the above property, are in the hands of BALDWIN DADIE, Esq. to whom application will please to be made for terms, he being legally authorized to contract and dispose of all the above valuable property, in which good and satisfactory titles will be given.

WALTER S. Alexander,

August 13.

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING and FAIRFAX-STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

MADEIRA

Port

Sherry

Lisbon

Malaga

Tenerife &

Corsica

Old St. Estephe Medoc Iaret, in case

one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontines

Ditto do. best wine bitters

Jamaica and West-India rum

New-England do.

Cognac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy

Holland and country gin

Schiedam gin in cases

Irish whiskey, very old

70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey

Cider in barrels

White wine and Cider vinegar

Florence oil in flasks

2 hogheads Havana honey

15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder

Imperial

Hyson